

**SULIT**



**BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN  
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI  
KEMENTERIAN PENGAJIAN TINGGI**

**JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN MEKANIKAL**

**PENILAIAN ALTERNATIF BERIKUTAN  
PELAKSANAAN PERINTAH KAWALAN BERSYARAT**

**SESI JUN 2020**

**DJJ20063 : THERMODYNAMICS**

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**NAMA PENYELARAS KURSUS : MOHD SHARIZAN BIN MOHD SHARIF**

**KAEDAH PENILAIAN : PEPERIKSAAN ONLINE**

**JENIS PENILAIAN : SOALAN ESEI BERSTRUKTUR (2 SOALAN)**

**TARIKH PENILAIAN : 29 JANUARI 2021**

**TEMPOH PENILAIAN : 1 JAM**

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**LARANGAN TERHADAP PLAGIARISM (AKTA 174)**

**PELAJAR TIDAK BOLEH MEMPLAGIAT APA-APA IDEA, PENULISAN, DATA  
ATAU CIPTAAN ORANG LAIN. PLAGIAT ADALAH SALAH SATU  
PENYELEWENGAN AKADEMIK. SEKIRANYA PELAJAR DIBUKTIKAN  
MELAKUKAN PLAGIARISM, PENILAIAN BAGI KURSUS BERKENAAN AKAN  
DIMANSUHKAN DAN DIBERI GRED F DENGAN NILAI MATA 0.**

**(RUJUK BUKU ARAHAN-ARAHAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN KAEDAH PENILAIAN (Diploma) EDISI 6, JUN 2019,  
KLAUSA 17.3)**

**INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **TWO (2)** structured essay questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

**ARAHAN:**

*Bahagian ini mengandungi DUA (2) soalan esei berstruktur. Jawab SEMUA soalan.*

**QUESTION 1****SOALAN 1**

CLO1  
C3

Steam enters a nozzle at 400°C and 800 kPa with a velocity of 10 m/s, and leaves the system at 300°C and 200 kPa while losing heat at a rate of 25 kW to the surrounding. For an inlet area of 0.08m<sup>2</sup>, calculate:

*Stim memasuki muncung pada keadaan 400°C dan 800 kPa dengan kelajuan 10 m/s dan meninggalkan system tersebut pada 300°C dan 200 kPa manakala kehilangan haba pada kadar 25 kW ke persekitaran. Luas kawasan aliran masuk ialah 0.08m<sup>2</sup>, kirakan:-*

- i. Mass flow rate (kg/s)  
*Kadar alir jisim (kg/s)*
- ii. Outlet area (m<sup>2</sup>)  
*Luas keluaran (m<sup>2</sup>)*
- iii. Volume flow rate (m<sup>3</sup>/s)  
*Isipadu alir jisim (m<sup>3</sup>/s)*

[25 marks]  
[25 markah]

**QUESTION 2****SOALAN 2**CLO1  
C3

A steam power plant for Rankine cycle operates between a boiler and a condenser with the cycle efficiency of 35.9%. While the calculated feed pump and turbine work are 4 kJ/kg and 961.7 kJ/kg respectively. Calculate:

*Sebuah penjana kuasa stim bekerja mengikut kitar Rankine antara dandang dan pemeluhan dengan kecekapan kitar ialah 35.9%, kerja pam suapan dan kerja turbin yang telah dikira ialah 4 kJ/kg dan 961.7 kJ/kg. Kirakan:*

- i. Heat pump supplied to the boiler.  
*Haba yang dibekalkan ke dandang.*
- ii. The work ratio  
*Nisbah kerja*
- iii. The specific steam consumption (s.s.c)  
*Penggunaan stim tentu (p.s.t)*

[25 marks]  
[25 markah]

**SOALAN TAMAT**

### 1. PROPERTIES OF PURE SUBSTANCE

#### Steam

$$v = xv_g \quad h = h_f + xh_{fg} \quad u = u_f + x(u_g - u_f) \quad s = s_f + xs_{fg}$$

#### Ideal Gas

$$PV = mRT \quad R = \frac{R_0}{M} \quad R = C_p - C_v \quad \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$$

### 2. FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

$$\Sigma Q = \Sigma W \quad Q - W = U_2 - U_1$$

#### Flow Process

$$\dot{m} = \rho CA (\text{kg/s}) = \frac{CA}{V} \quad h = u + pv = C_p \Delta T$$

$$Q - W = \dot{m} \left[ (h_2 - h_1) + \left( \frac{C_2^2 - C_1^2}{2} \right) + (Z_2 - Z_1)g \right]$$

#### Non-Flow Process

##### 1. Isothermal Process ( $PV = C$ )

$$U_2 - U_1 = 0 \quad Q = W$$

$$W = P_1 V_1 \ln \left( \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right) \quad @ \quad W = P_1 V_1 \ln \left( \frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)$$

$$Q = P_1 V_1 \ln \left( \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right) \quad @ \quad Q = P_1 V_1 \ln \left( \frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)$$

##### 2. Adiabatic Process ( $PV^\gamma = C$ )

$$U_2 - U_1 = mC_v(T_2 - T_1) \quad W = \frac{P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{mR(T_1 - T_2)}{\gamma - 1}$$

$$Q = 0 \quad \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} = \left( \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\gamma-1}$$

3. Polytropic Process ( $PV^n = C$ )

$$U_2 - U_1 = mC_v(T_2 - T_1) \quad W = \frac{P_1V_1 - P_2V_2}{n-1} = \frac{mR(T_1 - T_2)}{n-1}$$

$$Q = \frac{\gamma - n}{\gamma - 1} \times W \quad \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{n-1}$$

## 4. Isobaric Process

$$U_2 - U_1 = mC_v(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$W = P(V_2 - V_1) = mR(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$Q = (h_2 - h_1) = mC_p(T_2 - T_1)$$

## 5. Isometric Process

$$U_2 - U_1 = mC_v(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$W = 0$$

$$Q = U_2 - U_1 = mC_v(T_2 - T_1)$$

3. SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICSHeat Engine

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{W_{net,out}}{Q_H} = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$$

Refrigerator

$$COP_{R,rev} = \frac{T_L}{T_H - T_L} = \frac{1}{T_H/T_L - 1}$$

Heat Pump

$$COP_{HP,rev} = \frac{T_H}{T_H - T_L} = \frac{1}{1 - T_L/T_H}$$

Power Cycle

$$\eta_{Rankine} = \frac{(h_1 - h_2) - (h_4 - h_3)}{(h_1 - h_4)}$$

$$\text{Work Ratio} = \frac{(h_1 - h_2) - (h_4 - h_3)}{(h_1 - h_2)}$$

$$s.f.c = \frac{3600}{(h_1 - h_2) - (h_4 - h_3)}$$